

# Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 18.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.  
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## DOWN TO BUSINESS

### The International Monetary Conference Bill

### TRIUMPHANTLY PASSES THE SENATE

#### DEBATE LONG AND INTERESTING—BIMETALISTS WIN A VICTORY.

The United States to Deprecate War and Maintain Peace With the World, the Sun, the Moon and the Stars.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The bill for the representation of the United States at any international monetary conference that may be called, occupied the Senate today almost exclusively and was finally passed by the triumphant majority of 46 to 4. It authorizes the President to appoint five or more commissioners to an international conference, with a view to securing a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between the metals, with free mintage at such rates, and it also authorizes the President to call, in his discretion, such a conference to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

The debate on the bill was long and interesting, but by far the most important speech was that made by Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) He took the ground that a very large majority of the people of the civilized world was in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. He quoted two distinguished French statesmen—Messrs. Foncier and Melie—as strongly in favor of the bimetallism, and said that a resolution introduced in the French Assembly by the first named gentleman had the support of 367 out of 450 delegates, or a majority of between three-fifths and four-fifths. Mr. Hoar also named as among the principal European advocates of bimetallism, Mr. Balfour, leader of the English House of Commons, and recalled the remark made to him by a member of the present British cabinet in their brilliant company in England, when he (Mr. Hoar) declared he repeat what Mr. Balfour had said to him, "Why, Mr. Hoar, it is no secret that Mr. Balfour's opinions upon this matter are those of a majority of Her Majesty's government."

Mr. Hoar also mentioned the likelihood of Germany and Russia joining in the bimetallic movement, and he declared, in conclusion, that the time had come for making another effort in that direction. Prior to taking up the monetary conference bill, Senate bill granting a pension of \$8 a month to Mrs. Martha Frank, of Georgia, a widow of a soldier in the Indian war of 1818, and now one hundred and two and a half years old, was passed.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) introduced a joint resolution declaring that the United States deprecate war, and desire the maintenance of peace and friendship with the world, and inviting all civilized nations to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration.

He said that he could not submit any remarks on the subject without trenching on the subject of the pending treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which would be manifestly improper. He simply desired to say that it must be apparent to all that such a declaration as was contained in the resolution when made by Congress (the war-making power) must exert a much stronger influence in the prevention of war and the encouragement of peace than could possibly be exerted by any treaty between the two nations. He asked that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred. The text follows:

"Resolved, That the United States of America deprecate war and desire the maintenance of peace and friendship with the world, and that this desire is not limited to their relations with any one nation, but extends to their relations with all the nations of the earth, whether the same be great or small, strong or weak."

"Resolved further, That to the end that these resolutions of peace and amity now happily existing between them and all nations may be perpetually preserved, and that wars may be discouraged and as far as practicable made impossible, the United States favor the principle and practice of international arbitration for the settlement of all questions in difference between them and any other nation, which they may fail to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation.

"Resolved further, That the United States do hereby avow as their future policy and intention, whenever there shall arise any question of difference between them and any other nation, which they may fail to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation, that they shall and will, so far as they can consistently with the national honor and established national policies, agree with such other nation to submit such question in difference to the arbitrament and final decision of an international court of arbitration. Such court of arbitration shall, in the future, as in the past, be constituted by agreement between the parties consenting thereto, with special reference and adaptation to the particular question in difference and to the conditions then existing."

"Resolved further, That the United States hereby invite all civilized nations

to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration, to the end that wars between nations may cease, and that an universal reign of peace may be inaugurated and perpetually maintained."

The following is the text of the monetary conference bill as amended and finally passed:

"A bill to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That whenever, after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

"Section 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon."

"The second section of the bill was an amendment presented by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, adopted and added to the bill as another section. An amendment presented by Mr. Cannon of Utah mandatory upon the President to call the conference which is the object of the bill, to meet in Washington on or before October next, was tabled—41 to 89. The four negative votes upon the final passage of the bill were cast by Messrs. Allen, Pettigrew, Roach and Vilas.

Mr. Cannon's amendment to the monetary conference bill was laid on the table by a vote of 41 to 8.

Mr. Bacon's amendment, giving the President specific authority to call a conference, was agreed to without division.

All the other amendments to the bill having been withdrawn, the bill was passed—46; nays, 4.

The House bill authorizing the construction of a traffic bridge across the Ouachita river at Monroe, La., was taken from the calendar and passed.

At 5:25 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

#### HOUSE.

War between the States of Massachusetts and Vermont raged for a brief period on the floor of the House today over allegations of railroad wrecking in those commonwealths. The combatants were Messrs. Powers, of Vermont, and Barrett, of Massachusetts, and the occasion of strife was the consideration of the report of the conference upon the bill providing for the incorporation of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

In provisions of the bill were antagonized by Mr. Barrett, who charged that they concealed a gigantic scheme of stock jobbing.

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## A CHARMING LITTLE CITY

New, Bright and Breezy  
The Southern Pines  
Station,

## ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

WHERE IS SITUATED THE PINEY  
WOODS INN.

A Winter Home for Northerners and  
a Summer Home for Southerners  
—It Attracts People of Culture  
and Refinement.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., Jan. 28.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE visited the charming little city which has sprung up in the past few years in our midst, and today it is one of the brightest and best known towns in our State. We speak of that prosperous place known as Southern Pines, a station on the Seaboard Air Line, 68 miles from Raleigh, which is newly built up, and has a population of about 700 people.

Southern Pines is situated in about the centre of and at the highest point in the North Carolina turpentine belt. With perfect drainage, delightfully mild climate, and an atmosphere perfumed with odors of the long-leaf pine, it is destined in the near future to take high rank among the southern health and pleasure resorts.

Possessing all the advantages of resorts farther South, it is free from many of the disadvantages there encountered. Its accessibility to those desiring to escape from the rigor of Northern winters, the conveniences offered in the way of railroad travel, no fatiguing changes, no irksome delays, atmosphere which permits of outdoor exercise during the entire winter season, with an elegant new hotel affording superior accommodations—these are advantages which the tourist and health-seeker appreciate. The average winter temperature is 48 degrees. The climate is as dry as that of France, and the cultivation of the vine, cotton, etc., furnishes the practical truth of that fact.

The absence of large bodies of water, which cause by their cooling effects the condensation of the vapor in the atmosphere and produce fog, is most desirable. It precludes the possibility of miasma, which is always present in low lands.

Is it, then, to be wondered at that this region has been pronounced by the best medical authorities as being one of the greatest of natural sanitaria?

The nearness of Southern Pines to the colder climate of the North renders many people skeptical as to the extreme mildness of climate. One important factor is the influence of the gulf stream.

It is well known that the water at the mouth of the Mississippi is forty inches higher than at New York harbor. For this reason the Gulf of Mexico is in perpetual movement. On account of the shallow basin it becomes very warm, its temperature reaching 86 degrees in September and October. The flow of water northward, through the straits of Florida, at that point being joined by the waters of the Caribbean Sea, where it is further warmed, this immense body of superheated water becomes known as the Gulf stream, and attains a width of seventy-five miles at a point on the North Carolina shore, directly east of Southern Pines.

This stream parts with its heat during its course, and modifies the climate of the shores it touches. The heat arising from this current is carried over the pine belt by the trade winds prevailing the greater part of the year, and which are not dissipated until the mountainous regions are reached.

PINEY WOODS INN, A new and spacious structure, was first opened for the accommodation of guests and the public in January, 1896. Its success the first season was most marked, and was a forerunner of a brilliant future.

In the construction of the Inn, which will accommodate some two hundred and fifty guests, the greatest possible care has been exercised that everything should conserve to the comfort and convenience of guests. The house has all modern conveniences—good toilet rooms on every floor, electric lights, electric call bells, spacious and handsomely furnished parlors, reading rooms, wide verandas, sun parlors, steam heat, etc. The Inn is fitted up with all the conveniences of city life, that guests who desire to winter in this delightful health-giving climate, may do so and not be denied.

the comforts of everyday life at home.

## THE ROOMS.

The outlook from the rooms of the Inn is pleasant and there are no objectionable features. The rooms are all of good size, with closets in each and every room and good-sized windows. The floors are hard wood, with rugs, thus giving absolute cleanliness. Private bathrooms are attached to a large number of suites.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Nature has been most kind and the sanitary conditions are most favorable in every respect. Nature has given a spring, the water of which is wonderfully pure, and there is no possibility of the water supply being polluted, even to the slightest degree, as the sewerage and drainage go in opposite directions.

In all the sanitary arrangements the greatest possible care has been exercised under the immediate supervision of sanitary experts so that absolute perfection is attained. Manager St. John assures the public that in all the details the sanitary condition will be under the most exacting hygienic regulations.

## THE CLIMATE.

Southern Pines is situated in the midst of a vast forest of long-leaf pine. For many miles in every direction these pines abound.

It is well known that the atmosphere of the long-leaf pine especially exercises a wholesome and curative influence in all afflictions of the air passages.

The equability of the climate at Southern Pines is most marked. Nowhere is there a climate like Southern Pines. The nearest approach to it is southern California at the foot-hills of the mountains, and yet, even there, one sometimes runs against cold piercing winds, which are not found at Southern Pines.

## A WINTER HOME.

It is the aim of Manager St. John of Piney Woods Inn to make it a "winter home" in the fullest sense of the word. For the past seven years he has conducted a Northern summer resort with gratifying success. To this resort he has attracted people of refinement and culture, and the best possible certificate as to his management is found in the re-appearance each year on the hotel register of the names of its old-time friends. It is his aim to gather here at Piney Woods Inn the genteel and cultivated class and surround them with the comforts and luxuries of the age.

## THE TABLE.

The table is at all times most bountifully provided for and all the delicacies of the season may be expected. They promise the most painstaking care in all the details of this department. With a chef of wide experience in the preparation of tempting viands, and with good serving by tidy American girls, the best possible satisfaction is guaranteed.

## AMUSEMENTS.

In the way of musicales, readings and amateur dramatic entertainments the management endeavor to present unusual attractions. A stage and entertainment hall have been provided and the co-operation of guests is solicited in presenting attractions during the winter evenings. A piano for the use of guests. An orchestra during the entire season. A billiard parlor, tennis court and croquet grounds. Saddle horses, carriages, etc., can be obtained.

The management of this widely known establishment is in the hands of Mr. Charles St. John, one of the best known hotel men in the country. In the summer season he has control of The Inn, at High Point, Port Jersey, N. Y. He knows every detail of the business, and in his usual courteous and entertaining manner he causes all guests to feel perfectly at home. He is ably assisted by Mr. A. Strickard, who is an able and experienced hotel man, who knows the value of pleasure to perfection, in fact he is an invaluable assistant, and is aiding Mr. St. John to make this the most popular pleasure resort in the South. Already the winter season has opened, and the Inn is partially filled with guests.

Each morning and evening a string band discourses sweet and entrancing music, and the young folks spend their time pleasantly, dancing and whispering words of love, while the old folks look on in silent content.

The Piney Woods Inn is a great North Carolina headquarters for the commercial travelers of the State, and many of them make it convenient to spend Sunday there.

## ICE BOUND.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 29.—Every steamer on the Tennessee river above Chattanooga is ice bound and some of them are at small landings miles from any city or town. The river at this place is frozen over for the first time in four years. At daylight this morning the thermometer registered three degrees below zero in this city.

## ANOTHER NEW SENATOR.

Olympia, Washington, Jan. 29.—Geo. F. Turner, the well-known lawyer of Spokane, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature by the first (the 25th taken) ballot today.

## SOUTH AFRICA AGAIN.

## President Kruger Playing Diplomat.

## HE MAKES IT DECIDELY UNPLEASANT

## FOR RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, BUT MAY FIND

## Easy Ground on the Coming Celebration of the Queen's 60th Year of Reign—To Have a Big Time.

London, Jan. 29.—In the House of Commons today the discussion of the question of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the troubles in South Africa was resumed. In the course of the debate Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared that the position in South Africa was still unsettled and that during the last few months there had been a recurrence and increase in growth of the feeling of unrest which must be allayed.

Matters had been rendered much worse, he said, by the recent legislation on the part of Boer parliament and, moreover, although President Kruger had again and again promised to give favorable consideration to the grievances of the Uitlanders, he had not done so. Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain declared, still maintained that peace was insecure and would remain so until the Uitlanders' grievances were redressed. He felt sure that an inquiry by a commission formed for that purpose would further these ends.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, reminded the House that the proposed inquiry was not only for the House of Commons, but for the whole world as well. He then spoke in favor of the motion and against the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. MacLean, which recited that in view of the peaceful settlement of the South African question and the punishment of the Transvaal raiders it would be inexpedient to re-open the matter and needless to re-appoint the committee.

Mr. MacLean then withdrew his amendment and eventually a South African committee was appointed.

In reply to a question by Sir George Baden Powell, Mr. Chamberlain said that the government, with the approval of Her Majesty, had invited the Prime Ministers of the several Colonies to come to England and take part in the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign (Cheers). If the invitations were accepted, Mr. Chamberlain continued, the Premiers would be the guests of Great Britain. (Cheers) Replies to the invitations, he added, had already been received from the Premiers of Canada and the other North American Colonies, the Cape Colony and Natal, all of which were extremely gratifying.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROMOTIONS

Of Southern Railway Officials to Take Effect Next Monday.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The following promotions were announced at the General Offices of the Southern Railway Company in this city today. They will become effective Monday next:

William H. Tayloe, now District Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Va.; promoted and appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent at Louisville, Ky.

J. M. Wingfield, Passenger Agent, Norfolk, takes Tayloe's place. Mr. Wingfield is now clerk in the Auditor of Disbursements' office, Washington.

J. C. Horton, now Traveling Passen-

ger Agent, Richmond, promoted and appointed Passenger Agent, Baltimore.

C. W. Westbury is appointed Trav-

eling Passenger Agent, Richmond, in place of Mr. Horton. Mr. Westbury is now conductor of the limited train of the Southern Railway between Washington and Charlotte.

Thomas P. Hale, Soliciting Agent of the Freight Department, New Orleans.

## The Academy of Medicine.

New York, Jan. 29.—The Academy of Medicine celebrated its semi centennial tonight in Carnegie Music Hall. The exercises consisted of addresses by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the president of the Academy, and by Samuel S. Purple, M. D., and Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., the founders of the Academy; an oration by A. Jacobi, the former president of the Academy and an address by the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland.

The hall was crowded. From orchestra to the topmost gallery every seat seemed filled, the boxes being brilliant with color and pretty women in evening dress.

"Hail to the Chief!" greeted the President as he entered the hall on the arm of Dr. Bryant, the audience rising out of respect to the nation's executive.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, dressed in the purple robes of the Episcopate, offered the opening prayer.

President Jos. D. Bryant, M. D., then made the opening address of welcome. Dr. Bryant explained that the object of the Academy was for the purpose of fostering the medical profession, "to better the study of medicine and the maintenance of a good medical library." Dr. Purple, Dr. Sayre and Dr. Jacobi spoke on the aims and work of the Academy.

Mr. Cleveland was then introduced by Dr. Bryant.

## No War News This Morning.

Havana, Jan. 29.—War news is very meager and uninteresting. Everything appears to be quiet at present. Captain General Weyler is reported to have arrived at Rodas, near Cienfuegos. The official reports state that his march thus far has been successful. He found no rebels along his road, they all falling back in the remote country districts as he passed along.

Federico Navel, Juan Paredes, Juan Matamoros, Jose Calderon, Averulo Alvalongo and Manuel Gutierrez Trujillo, all political suspects, will be deported tomorrow to the Chafarinas and Fuenfando Po.

Consul General Lee today visited Dr. Betancourt and other Americans who are confined in the Havana jail.

## THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

## Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinabove set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business prop sed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is in Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$0.00, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the Board of Directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,  
F. M. MESSLER,  
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:

WILLIAM O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,  
WAKE COUNTY.

I. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O'Neil, the subscriber witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,  
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

KNOW YE That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

NOW THEREFORE Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 12th year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,  
Secretary of State.

No. 131.

131 Fayetteville Street.

## "All Right" Cook Stoves

## ARE GOOD STOVES.

We have sold them for thirty years and have testimonials from many of our customers who have been using them for twenty to twenty-five years; the Stoves are better and the prices are cheaper than before.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.

Raleigh Stationery Company,

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We carry in stock a complete line

typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all

latest and best labor-saving devices

## McKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY

## SEND MY PISTOLS AND MY BODY

CELEBRATED BY TENDERING THE SECRETARYSHIP OF WAR

TO GEORGIA--BILLY CARTER, THE HIGH-WAYMAN, HAS BIT THE DUST.

A Common Georgia "Cracker," But a Terror to the People and Officers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 29.—This was Maj. Gen. Russell A. Alger's birthday, and he celebrated it by tendering the portfolio of war to him at once accepted it, Gen. Alger authorized the correspondent of the Southern Associated Press to say that he had accepted the portfolio of war. He was asked if all differences between himself and Senator Sherman had been arranged.

"Yes," said he. "We are on good terms and will work together in harmony." Gen. Alger arrived at 1 o'clock and exchanged with Major McKinley. Ex-Commissioner A. M. Thompson, of Ohio, and Speaker Titus Shepard, of New York, were the other guests.

After luncheon Maj. McKinley and Gen. Alger retired for a private talk and the expiration of two hours Gen. Alger came out and made the announcement that he was to be in the cabinet. He left for Detroit at 4 o'clock. Gen. Alger was in a happy frame of mind and was frankly pleased with the result of his visit to Canada. He said he was not personally acquainted with all of the men who are likely to be in the cabinet, and said that three of them he did not know by sight. He said the appointment of Mr. Gage had made a remarkably favorable impression on the business and commercial world and would hasten the return of confidence.

Ex-Speaker Shepard, of New York, talked for two hours today with the President-elect. He said: "My interview was a pleasant and in a way a very satisfactory one. We discussed the New York situation in respect to the cabinet and I urged the appointment of General Stewart L. Woodford on the ground that he is a clean, strong, capable man but whom very much that is good can be said. His appointment would be acceptable to the organizations in New York and that fact ought not to make it unacceptable to any fair minded citizen. Major McKinley has a high opinion of General Woodford and may appoint him, but I do not think he has decided what to do in respect to New York. My conviction is that New York will be represented in the cabinet by a thoroughly satisfactory man."

Colonel J. J. McCook, of New York, who called on Major McKinley last night, is mentioned today as a cabinet possibility.

## BROUGHTON-YOUNG CASE

## HOUSE RESOLUTION TO HAVE AN UNFAVORABLE REPORT.

Argument By Contending Attorneys Yesterday Afternoon--Contest the Victor--Mecklenburg Case Set for Monday.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Privileges and Elections again wrestled manfully with the Broughton-Youn election contest case.

The question being weighed in the balances was whether the committee should give the resolution recently introduced in the House, providing that the committee be empowered to appoint a sub-committee to hear evidence, a favorable or an unfavorable report back to that body.

The meeting was to have been held at 8:30 o'clock. When Chairman Cook called the meeting to order, he was on the point of ordering the room cleared of all non-committens when Mr. Douglass, attorney for Mr. Broughton, demanded to be allowed to make a speech. Mr. Cook told him that it was his opinion that the committee had already heard all the argument necessary, and the only thing needed now was to determine upon the report that should be made to the House thereon.

However, it was finally decided that the attorneys for both contestants and contestants should have each a half hour in which to argue for and against the favorable report of the bill.

Mr. Douglass ended with a fifteen-minute speech setting forth why he "knew" there should be a favorable report. Contestant he said, had been allowed ample time in which to gather his rebuttal testimony. It had been the policy to postpone and kill time.

Mr. Harris, for the contestants, replying, affirmed that all the time-killing had been on the other side. They had taken from November 10 to December 4th to serve notice of their intention to bring suit, and nineteen days were consumed before the taking of depositions was begun. He told Mr. Douglass and his client to take their medicine like little men. He added, however, that the contestants were conducting the case before Commissioner Lehman with all possible speed.

There was a concluding argument by Mr. Douglass for the contestants, after which the room was cleared of everybody not members of the committee.

After a short consultation it was decided to report the resolution unfavorable. This leaves the matter where it has been the last several weeks and Commissioner Lehman will continue to take depositions until February 15th, according to the notice heretofore served upon contestants.

The committee decided to have a meeting at some agreeable hour Monday for the further consideration of the Mecklenburg contest case. The report on this case, which the committee will soon submit to the House, gives promise of being quite voluminous and will require much time for its preparation.

A committee of citizens of Henderson, composed of T. M. Pittman, W. D. Shaw, T. T. Hicks, Andrew Harris, James Y. Eaton, Dr. F. R. Moss, Dr. W. T. Cheatham, Dr. F. R. Harris and George Hough, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday in behalf of a bill to establish a dispensary for Vance county.

Messrs. M. and S. Rothchild, of Baltimore, are in the city in the interest of the Immediate Benefit Industrial Association.

## No Gold Contracts in Theirs.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 29.—The fusion Demo-Populist Legislature today passed a bill prohibiting gold contracts in the Territory; also one abolishing the militia, declaring it to be the instrument of a corrupt central government, used to protect corporations and oppress the people. The debate was very sensational on both measures and even more radical things are promised.

## WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

## City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

## SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Bern ave.

Second—John F. Newsom, 225 Blount st. Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.

Second—N. B. Yeager, Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.

Fourth—E. T. Clark, Mrs. A. M. Clark, cor. Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Fifth—W. Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.

Sixth—A. J. Moye, Mrs. Hutchings, 14 Martin st.

Seventh—T. T. Sharpe, Mrs. Hutchings, West Martin st.

Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitley's, 122 New Bern ave.

Eighth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.

Eighth—W. T. McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.

Ninth—R. G. Maxwell, 32 Park.

Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.

Eleventh—W. B. Henderson, 320 South Blount st.

Twelfth—C. H. Utley, Mrs. Ellington, 226 New Bern ave.

Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.

Fourteenth—Geo. E. Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.

Fourteenth—E. N. Roberson, Mansion House.

Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.

Sixteenth—J. McP. Geddy, Mansion House.

Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 New Bern ave.

Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-first—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-first—A. M. Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.

Twenty-second—Dr. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.

Twenty-third—D. A. Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.

Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.

Twenty-fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Twenty-sixth—S. A. Earnhardt.

Twenty-sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jenny Person, cor. Person and New Bern ave.

Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-ninth—L. H. W. Barker, Exchange Hotel.

Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D. T. Johnson, Hillsboro st.

Thirty—J. M. Dickson, Mrs. Gulick, 425—.

Thirty-first—James L. Hyatt, Florence Hotel.

Thirty-first—E. F. Wakefield, 16 Branson House.

Thirty-second—M. H. Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 52 South Salisbury st.

Thirty-third—W. H. Odom, Park Hotel.

Thirty-fourth—H. S. Anderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S. A. White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.

J. W. Watts, Alexander, —.

H. F. Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.

James E. Leak, Anson, —.

Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.

H. E. Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.

K. W. White, Bertie, Harrison House.

Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.

W. W. Drew, Brunswick, —.

V. S. Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

W. G. Candler, Buncombe, —.

J. H. Pearson, Burke, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

A. F. Hileman, Cabarrus, —.

J. L. Nelson, Caldwell, Park Hotel.

J. E. Burgess, Camden, —.

E. C. Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.

C. J. Yarborough, Caswell, —.

L. R. Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.

J. E. Bryan, Chatham, —.

L. L. Rein, Chatham, —.

D. W. Dewees, Cherokee, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, —.

W. M. Plot, Clay, —.

James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's, Fayetteville street.

C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.

L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.

Thomas Bingham, Watauga, —.

T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.

J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.

C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.

J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.

B. T. Person, Wilson, —.

J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin, —.

C. L. McPhee, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

READ

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The Only Paper in the State taking the full Southern Associated Press Dispatches.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897

FREE SILVER AND OTHER THINGS.

The State Senate of North Carolina has passed a bill to make silver coinage free and unlimited; to print paper money until everybody is satisfied that he has as much as the laws of trade and commerce require; to create postal savings banks, and ordering the government of the United States to take possession of Pacific railroads and operate them, besides taking charge of the telegraph and telephone business—no, not exactly that; but ordering the Senators from this State to vote for these things or "something better," as our Populist friends used to say, and requesting our representatives to do the same thing. If there is anything that the Populists want that was not put into the resolutions, it was a clear oversight. The gentlemen who are leading that side of the Legislature are not overburdened with modesty when it comes to making demands of Congress, and the Democrats, it seems, are willing to concede everything they ask, as every mother's son of them voted for the Butler resolutions yesterday, though—the truth must be told—some of them made wry faces over the medicine. They took it, however, like good boys, and we hope it will do them good.

When we contemplate the comprehensiveness of the demands for financial "reform" contained in the first section of the resolutions, we are reminded of the platform of a distinguished citizen of this State, who is reported as having declared upon the stump last summer that he was in favor of "free and unlimited coinage of gold, silver and paper, and of pledging the faith of the Government to maintain all three metals at a parity." The difference between our distinguished citizen, who shall be nameless here, and the author of the resolutions passed by the Senate yesterday is, that he says in plain English what the other gets at by circumlocution.

In the good times coming, when, in obedience to the behests of the Legislature, our Senators and Representatives shall authorize the Government to take charge of the railroads, telegraph and telephone wires and savings banks, the people will be, to a large extent, relieved of the necessity of attending to their own business, and they will probably be so well pleased with the arrangement that they will want the Government to run the cotton mills and newspapers, and, in course of time, the farmers may want the Government to run their business for them and require cotton pickers to stand a civil service examination. It will be an ideal state of existence when every citizen shall be an office holder and have a pull on the treasury. We are tending rapidly in that direction. When the Butler resolutions get through the House, we shall expect the industrial millennium to dawn.

WILL Butler go to the Democrats, or the Democrats go to Butler? At this writing it looks as if at least six bright and shining lights in the Democratic party have already gone over to Mary Ann.

WHEN Senator McCaskey was tackled yesterday for giving his moral support to Pritchard while voting under constraint for Thompson, he said that he had 2,100 majority at his back that would endorse his course, and he was not afraid to go back to them with his record. He was game from the word go.

GETTING BUTLERIZED.

For many years, railroads have had an undue influence in North Carolina legislatures. It has been a scandal and a source of shame to the good people of the State, and has given us a bad reputation abroad as a corporation ridden State.

This is what the *News and Observer* has to say, and this is how it says it. But why it says it is another question, and why it has delayed all these years saying it is still another problem. We will try and answer the questions briefly:

The reason it says it now is because the Democratic party is out of power, and why it says it now is because of a coalition with Marion Butler, and the reason it delayed so long is because what it charges is no crime, or if a crime, it is accessory to the crime.

If the State is "corporation ridden," then the Democratic party is responsible, for the Democrats were in the saddle for twenty years, and the laws made during those years are the laws the *News and Observer* is now complaining of. No doubt, there are laws, or provisions of these Democratic laws, that are bad and vicious. It would be very curious if there were not, but who made them? It is one of those peculiar freaks of politics which come about under Democratic rule and changes in administrations, but certainly it comes in bad grace for a great and reputable newspaper, and leader in its party, to annull at one "fell swoop" the laws of their creation.

But why is this?

It is as plain as the nose on the editor's face.

Ever since the Democratic and Populist National Conventions, National Chairman Jones and Marion Butler have had their heads together to consolidate the Democratic and Populist parties. Butler has been playing a double game ever since, one with the Republicans and the other with the Democrats. He ignominiously failed with the first named, but he is likely to succeed with the latter. The *News and Observer* has been very cautious and careful about wounding Mr. Butler's sensitive feelings all along, and shaping his end of the dilemma towards Butlerism, while Butler gravitated towards Democracy. The two are now on common ground. Butler has thrown off his disguise and shown his cloven foot to Republicans and stepped into the Democratic parlor and shook hands with our friend, Josephus Daniels, and now comes the funny part. Butler never does anything except he gets the big end of the bargain—we don't have to make affidavit to this charge; everybody knows and admits it—and his first demand is that the *News and Observer* wing of the Democratic party must forswear all its legislation that is now on the statute books as to railroads, industries, enterprises, trusts, manufacturers, or, wherever capital is invested; hence, as a pledge of good faith, the *News and Observer* proceeds to fulfill its part of the contract and passes judgment and condemns the very legislative acts it and they made and executed for twenty years.

This is the first blood for Butler, and the blow that got it was a severe one.

Severe, heavens! Think of it. A great party, who for twenty years had absolute and arbitrary control of the State in all its departments, legislative and executive, boasting all these years of their wisdom and the wholesomeness of the laws made, to fall down under a blow of this kind from a man who has proven himself traitorous and an ingrate!

If we are not justified in these conclusions we do not know the meaning of the English language, and are ignorant of the history of North Carolina.

"Corporation Ridden!" Who furnished the riders? The laws were made by the Democrats. If they are bad laws, they had twenty years in which to repeal them and make them better.

But no, the laws are all right in the main, and if the Democrats were in power they would make no war upon them. But they are out of power and likely to stay out as the Democratic party now exists. Butler is their only hope. Butler realizes the situation and makes terms.

He says you must join the Butler-Populist party and adopt their ideas. The *News and Observer* accedes to this proposition, and openly declares that the Democratic party is now ready to condemn their own acts and favor Populist legislation.

The question is, are the intelligent Democrats of the State—the business men, the men who are the men of affairs in the State—ready to acknowledge Mr. Butler's lead and enact laws that will damn the State forever and dim its future prospects?

We unhesitatingly say no! Such men will not ruin their prospects in life for the purpose of "playing politics." Once upon a time, Governor Flower of New York used the words "Damn the people." These men—among the best men in the State—will doubtless, in choosing between Butler and Butlerism and the material interests of the State, the prosperity of their lives and happiness of themselves and their families, unhesitatingly say, "Damn Butler-Daniels politics." And there you are.

IT IS ALL THE SAME KIDNEY.

Of course we expected the *News and Observer* to defend the existence of the Railroad Commission, a creation for the purpose of giving office to pet politicians, and not to benefit the people. Its defense is weak and untenable, and only still further proves the trade with Butler. The *News and Observer* has been severe upon the Commission, and its criticisms have been just and entirely right. We have every reason to believe, from its feeble defense, that at least it has no use for the Commission, which is an expense to the people and no earthly good to the State.

As the *News and Observer* remarks, "We may go into details later on, if the proposition to abolish the Commission becomes formidable." We hope it will. Details are what we and the people are after, and not "glittering generalities" that beguile the mind and tell a story that points to no moral. A ten-line item containing one detail germane to the subject, is worth more than columns of platitudes and gush over the "down-trodden people" and "corporation ridden State," when such a state of affairs does not exist, except in the imagination of an active brain and skilled manipulator of words.

Give us the details and we are with you, to the end that will best serve the people and the general welfare of the State.

THE North Carolina Senate settled the silver question yesterday; they resolved silver into existence of 16 to 1, regardless of consequences. There was an old fellow up in Henderson county during the late campaign who listened to a Democratic orator—a candidate for office—expatiate and dilate and picturesquely upon the wondrous virtues of 16 to 1, until he had his auditors in raptures. The old fellow, after the speaking was over, very confidentially called the speaker to one side and said to him: "Say, Tommy, will they bring me the silver or will I have to go after it?"

THE seven gentlemen who pose a Democrats in their little corner of the Senate, may as well disabuse their minds of the delusion that they are anything but Populists. Yesterday they voted for every essential plank in the Populist platform, and put themselves on record on a call of the ayes and noes. There is no apparent reason now why Marion Butler should not receive them with open arms.

THE Democrats and Populists joined forces in the Senate today and passed a set of buncombe resolutions which embraced various fads, including one favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all nations, as an independent proposition or as a rider. They are like the father was to his son when giving him advice: "My son, get rich honorably if you can; but get rich any how."

HAVING elected a Republican Senator, it is now proposed to make a Populist of him by legislative resolution. Will the thing work? Not much.

TOO MAGNANIMOUS.

We want to impress upon our friends that THE TRIBUNE is a Republican newspaper. It has a mission, and it isn't of a day's duration either; nor will it fight on every side of a question in order to win. Our Republicanism commenced away back in the "fifties," and it has never wavered. We hope we have kept pace with the progress of the party, and been equal to the changes and conditions that events have wrought. We are a Republican of that character that stands for what the party stands for—"Protection, sound money and the supremacy of the laws." If we thought that it were necessary to falsify any question to maintain our position from our standpoint of understanding, we would resign the position we occupy; if we thought it were necessary to be offensively extreme, we should throw up the sponge at once. The Lord knows there are dangerous extremists enough let loose and preying upon the vitality of the country. A reasonable, conservative party course is best, but that course must be maintained with all the power and wisdom that lie in the brains and brawn of the party.

The Republican party in North Carolina finds itself in a peculiar position. There are Republicans and Republicans in it; there are Populists who have signified their desire and willingness to co-operate with the party in many matters—matters that pertain to the good of the State; there are Republicans who, out of fear of losing party ground, go further than others in their zeal or magnanimity to accomplish measures—not weak brothers, but brothers who differ with their brethren; so it looks like a kind of a three-cornered dilemma, which, in our humble opinion, calls for firmness of character and decisive action.

No man, nor set of men, within its counsel walls should arrogate to himself or themselves all the wisdom in the party; but must put themselves in a position that invites and not repels counsel. Together we can be a power in the land; undecided and allowed to drift apart because of minor or even grave differences, we become disorganized, weak, and our fortifications, so gallantly won, left defenseless. Republicans of all kinds and Populists who have agreed to abide by the agreement between them and us should stand shoulder to shoulder and keep in close touch with each other.

There is no use disguising the fact that we have a wary enemy to contend with, and he will not hesitate to take every advantage of any weakness on our part, and it behoves Republicans to be on the alert. There is a disposition to be "generous," "magnanimous," and every time these are unduly extended, the market drops several points in favor of the Democrats. There is no question but there are two or three parties, and who questions that their policies differ? Republicans and friendly Populists must stand together, and fight in dead earnest for their rights and what they believe to be for the best interests of the party. We are entirely too "magnanimous."

"LET up on Butler." Why, that's funny; we haven't begun to let down on him yet. It is a continued story, with plots and counter-plots; with coups, and strategic movements and acrobatic feats galore; with startling climaxes and deep, dark, secret maneuvers that are likely to cost the actors much anxiety and much floor-walking, hair-pulling, and great drops of sweat, and cold shivers up the spinal column. Oh, no! we can't afford to let up on Butler. He is our oyster, persimmon; he's a dandy, and we expect to witness some most startling and interesting political maneuvering and charges and fights behind the rifle-pits ever witnessed, for we have discovered that he is like a cat. He comes to life every time you kill him.

REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG has introduced his bill for the appointment of Public Printer, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and to hold his office for four years. This bill, we presume, contemplates the appointment of a person other than a printer. That is not our idea of Public

Printer. The Public Printer should be a printer, and there should be no salary attached, he to do the work as agreed upon by such tribunal or committee as may be designated by the Legislature. If the Legislature has not among its members men that that body can trust to make contracts with the printer it is, indeed, a sad state of affairs.

WHEN the Senator from Macon attempted to tangle the Senator from Martin yesterday, he just got a whole dictionary full of jaw-breaking words for an answer. It is almost superfluous to remark that he subsided.

Educational.

MR. EDITOR: Since the action of the last Legislature in abolishing the County Boards and Superintendents of our public schools, it is evident to every thoughtful mind that our schools, especially in country districts, are coming to naught and failing far short of what they were established to accomplish.

Various plans are being suggested to rescue them from their downward course and place them on an advanced plane of usefulness. None of the suggestions we have seen in the public press seem to me to meet the requirements.

An increase of taxation is advocated by some, but our people will hardly be satisfied with this unless other reforms are first perfected. It is believed that if the money appropriated from all sources under our present law were faithfully collected, there would be quite an addition to our school fund. A four-month term is already required; but my observation leads me to believe that not more than one family in three will continue their children in school for a longer period than five weeks, while at least 25 per cent. of the children in an average country school district will not attend at all.

Our teachers are generally employed for two months in the summer and two in the winter, and if you will visit their schools during the last two or three weeks of the term, you will find the attendance of pupils will not average more than a dozen per day. A committee-man told me the other day that there was an enrollment of upwards of eighty children of the school age in his district, and that the attendance at school was only about twenty. This is, by no means, an isolated case.

One serious defect in our present system is the appointment of three committeemen in each school district. It is seldom, indeed, that you can find three men in a community who will agree about the management of a school. One has girl children and wants a lady teacher, another has yearling boys and wants a man, and the third, who, perhaps, has no children of school age, or none at all, is perfectly indifferent, and leaves the employment of a teacher to the other two.

Some of them are awfully stuck on their kinfolks as teachers, and in some localities our State Superintendent, with all his learning and ability, would stand a slim chance of obtaining a position as teacher in competition with cousin Jerusha Ann Smith or uncle Josh's son Gustus. The ill-tempered wrangles over our public schools are the cause of more strife, neighborhood broils and family feuds than anything else. Go before the county commissioners of your county some day set apart for the consideration of school matters and you will be convinced of this fact.

It is often the case that the committeemen themselves are at enmity with each other and will not agree upon anything. To have to go to see three men living miles apart is a hardship upon the teacher. If he writes to one, nine cases out of ten he receives no reply. He goes to see Mr. A. He tells him that he has no voice in the management of the school, and that he will have to go to see the other two. He walks over to Mr. B's and is informed that he has gone to town and will not be back before night. He inquires the way to Mr. C's. When he gets there, footsore and weary, the good wife tells him that Mr. C is out in the new grounds plowing, or cleaning out a ditch down in the swamps miles away. He spends the night somewhere in the neighborhood and the next day makes the rounds again with about similar results.

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It, perchance, can get them together to consider and decide upon his application, the next thing in order is to grind him down to a salary he would not think of accepting did his poverty not compel him to do so. Often the applicant is a delicate young lady, and some of these guardians of our public schools can neither read nor write. We have many good, intelligent men filling these positions, but it is often the case that they are handicapped by others, who, perhaps, through no fault of their own, are totally unfit for the place they occupy.

After long experience it is our sincere conviction that our public

schools, however large the appropriation may be, can never prosper under the control of three men of different temperaments, different orders of society, different habits of thought, often in enmity with each other, and in some instances ignorant of the rudiments of the English language.

The first important step is to restore the County Board of Education and a County Superintendent, and let them select one discreet, common sense, level-headed intelligent man in each district to manage the schools, select teachers, look after the school property and the condition of the children, and report in writing to the Board every month the condition of the school buildings, the number of pupils attending the school, and any general remarks may see proper to make, and pay him a reasonable compensation for his actual service. Abolish the second and third grades, and let teachers be selected not altogether by a number of questions they can answer, but their age, moral character and general intelligence should be considered, and fix by law a salary they are to be paid.

The great mass of children of the State are dependent upon the public schools for an education, and the subject should receive the same consideration of our law makers. The plain people of the country are willing to pay any reasonable amount to sustain these schools, provided they are so managed as to assign them that their hard earnings are not wasted.

We trust the time is not far distant when every child in our good old State shall receive a liberal education, for then, and not till then, will be realized the philanthropic fond hope of the universal prevalence of virtue and intelligence among the classes of our people.

R. W. J. Regulation of Veterinary Practice.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: This is an important subject to legislators, well as to those engaged in veterinary practice.

There is no doubt that this is a necessary condition of the progress made by a profession in public estimation, its value and of the services that has rendered and can continue to render upon a larger scale when it has at last received the recognition that it deserves.

The regulation is, however, a simple matter to deal with. It is right in this connection is the appointment of a State Board of Examiners and a State Veterinarian.

At the present time prophylactic measures for controlling and checking the spread of tuberculosis are attracting attention, not only from our profession, but medical associations and State Boards of Health taking the matter up throughout the country. Then why should North Carolina be in the background? Bovine tuberculosis is now making inroads within her boundaries.

Some serious defect in our present system is the appointment of three committeemen in each school district. It is seldom, indeed, that you can find three men in a community who will agree about the management of a school. One has girl children and wants a lady teacher, another has yearling boys and wants a man, and the third, who, perhaps, has no children of school age, or none at all, is perfectly indifferent, and leaves the employment of a teacher to the other two.

Some of them are awfully stuck on their kinfolks as teachers, and in some localities our State Superintendent, with all his learning and ability, would stand a slim chance of obtaining a position as teacher in competition with cousin Jerusha Ann Smith or uncle Josh's son Gustus. The ill-tempered wrangles over our public schools are the cause of more strife, neighborhood broils and family feuds than anything else.

Mr. Parker of R. W. J. Regulation of Veterinary Practice.

Mr. Parker of R.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Senate Resolves for Free Silver and Other Things.

### THE BUTLER SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED

#### BILL TO LICENSE FOREIGN RAIL-ROAD CORPORATIONS.

Resolution to Appoint a Code Commission—Women Want to Be Notaries—Resolutions to Impeach a Judge.

Senate.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock yesterday and was led in prayer by Rev. Alvin B. Pitts, of this city.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Patterson, G. D. McNeill, Wakefield, Newson and Atwater.

A petition was presented from citizens of Weil, relating to fishing in Roanoke river.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Mr. Ashburn—Bill to create a new township in Stanly county.

Mr. Clark—Bill to authorize the appointment of a tax collector in Halifax county.

Mr. Parker of Randolph—Bill to prevent the introduction and dissemination of dangerous insects, fungous and noxious weeds.

Mr. Scales—Resolution making one-third of the members of standing committees a quorum.

Mr. Hardison—Bill to amend Section 2292 of the Code. This bill forbids non-residents to take fish from the waters of the State for market except upon payment of a license tax of \$2,500 a year.

Actions may be brought by any one in the name of the State against any person violating the provisions of the act and recover \$500, one half to go to the person who sued and the balance to the State Department of Agriculture.

The bill also makes violating the act a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Clark (by request)—Bill to amend Section 303 of the Code, relating to homesteads.

Mr. Early—Bill to prohibit fishing with certain kinds of nets in Albemarle sound and the rivers emptying into it.

Mr. Parker of Randolph—Bill to encourage horticulture and aid the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Scales—Bill to place C. R. Finch on the pension roll.

Mr. Alexander (by request)—Bill relating to tramps and vagrants.

The resolution of Mr. Scales to make one-third of the members of standing committees a quorum was considered, together with Mr. and Mrs. Scales' resolution to reorganize the committees. The Scales resolution was adopted and the other tabled.

PRICE SILVER AND OTHER MATTERS.

The resolution offered some days previously by Mr. Abell relating to free silver coinage was taken up for consideration. It was as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby instructed upon all occasions and at every opportunity to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any international agreement, whether the same be in the nature of an independent bill, or if the same be attached as a rider to any bill or species of legislation."

BUTLER SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Butler offered the following substitute for the resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby instructed upon all occasions and at every opportunity to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without asking or waiting for the consent of any foreign country, but also to further increase the amount of legal tender money of the country to an amount sufficient to meet the needs of increasing population and business, and to abolish the National banking system, and to have the government to issue all money or currency as the Constitution provides and requires; to prevent discrimination against any of the various kinds of lawful money of the United States; to prevent the retiring of greenbacks, or doing of anything else which would contract the currency of the country, or place its control under any power, save that of the government itself, where the power constitutionally belongs, and that the above questions shall be considered of first and paramount importance."

"Resolved, to vote and use every honorable and lawful effort to not only secure the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without asking or waiting for the consent of any foreign country, but also to further increase the amount of legal tender money of the country to an amount sufficient to meet the needs of increasing population and business, and to abolish the National banking system, and to have the government to issue all money or currency as the Constitution provides and requires; to prevent discrimination against any of the various kinds of lawful money of the United States; to prevent the retiring of greenbacks, or doing of anything else which would contract the currency of the country, or place its control under any power, save that of the government itself, where the power constitutionally belongs, and that the above questions shall be considered of first and paramount importance."

"Resolved, to vote and use every honorable and lawful effort to prevent special favors from being given to monoplies and trusts, and to take away from every person or corporation any special favors, privileges, franchises or subsidies, which has or may tend to create monopolies and trusts in any business whatever."

"Resolved, to prevent the passage of the bill now before Congress, known as the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, or any similar measure to fund or extend the debt of the Pacific Railroads, to have the government to proceed to foreclose its mortgage on these roads, and to take charge of and operate them at cost in the interest of the people, and to the end that oppressive freight and passenger rates across the continent may be reduced, that iniquitous discrimination against persons and places may be prevented, and that a fair experiment in public control and operation of a great trunk line may be tried."

"Fourth. To secure the establishment of a postal telegraph and telephone system, and also the establishment of government postal savings banks."

"Fifth. To check and prevent the dangerous extension and usurpation of power by the appropriate orders of so-called

ers by the Executive and Federal Judiciary not expressly granted to them by the Constitution."

"Sixth. To secure the adoption of a graduated income tax, and the passage of any other measures that will equalize taxation and place upon the wealth of the country its fair share of the burden of taxation."

Mr. Smathers objected to the consideration of the matter. Mr. Grant said that discussion of the resolutions would consume time unnecessarily. He moved to table the substitute. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Cannon, Dickson, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McNeill, Odom, Person, Ramsey, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Irrell, Smathers, Shove, Whedbee—19.

Nays—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barker, Butler, Clark, Early, Geddie, Hardison, Justice, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, McCaskey, Parker of Alamance, Parker of Randolph, Patterson, Ray, Roberson, Scales, Shaw, Utley, Walker—26.

The resolutions were discussed at some length, the Populists and Democrats having it all to themselves, except for a short speech by Mr. Smathers, who thought that the Senate would be better engaged in legislating upon matters that would affect the people of North Carolina than in trying to legislate on National affairs.

Mr. Parker of Alamance offered an amendment to strike out section three of the substitute. He said that he was not sufficiently informed on the subject of government ownership of the Pacific railroad to vote intelligently upon the question. Several other Democrats seemed to be in the dark, but Mr. Moye, speaking for the Populists, said that they had studied the whole matter and understood it perfectly. The amendment was lost by a vote of 18 to 25.

Mr. Scales moved to strike out section four, providing for postal savings banks. Lost by a vote of 16 to 22.

The substitute was placed upon its second reading, and was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barker, Butler, Cannon, Clark, Early, Geddie, Hardison, Justice, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, McCaskey, Odom, Parker of Alamance, Parker of Randolph, Patterson, Ray, Roberson, Scales, Shaw, Utley, Walker—28.

Nays—Anderson, Ashburn, Dickson, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McNeill, Person, Ramsey, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Irrell, Smathers, Shore—16.

Mr. Abell offered an amendment to insert the words "whether as an independent measure or as a rider" after "16 to 1" in section one. Adopted by a vote of 26 to 16.

The substitute, as amended, was then placed upon its third reading and was passed by the same vote as upon its second reading.

The bill to change the boundary line between Alamance and Chatham counties was taken up. Mr. Atwater addressed the Senate. An adjournment was then taken until 10:30 this morning, the bill to come up as unfinished business at the expiration of the morning hour.

HOUSE.

The House convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Prayer was offered by Representative Lawton.

The reading of the journal made an unsuccessful motion that its reading be dispensed with. At its conclusion Mr. Dickey asked that a slight change be made in the journal as to the incorporation of the town of Hamlet.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were introduced:

Mr. Price—Petition from citizens of Union county that they be exempt from chapter 194, laws of 1895.

Rawles—Petition from the citizens of Margaretsville, in Northampton county, that that town remain incorporated.

The reports of the committees indicated that all of them were doing good work, the exception being a number of unfavorably reported bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Cathey—Bill to repeal the law abolishing Inferior Court in Swain county.

Mr. Hodges—Bill to repeal chapter 286, laws of 1895, and to re-enact chapter 286, laws of 1895.

Mr. Roberts—Bill to incorporate Bethel and New Prospect churches in Madison county.

Mr. McPheeers—Bill to place D. S. Cretts, of Yancey county, on pension roll.

Mr. Cunningham—Bill in regard to the trial of civil actions.

Mr. Petree—Bill to pay Registrars and Judges of elections.

Mr. Walters—Bill to prohibit sale of intoxicants in two miles of Garrett's Grove Church, in Rockingham county.

Mr. Walters—Bill to repeal the charter of the town of Ruffin, in Rockingham county.

Mr. Peace—Bill to establish a system of Graded Schools in Henderson.

Mr. Pool—Bill for the benefit of Albemarle colored fair.

Mr. Chapman—Bill to allow John Frank Heilem to peddle without license.

Mr. Pool—Bill to prevent liquor being sold in two miles of certain churches in Pasquotank county.

Mr. Aiken—Bill to prevent the sale of liquor in one half mile of Toxaway Baptist Church.

Mr. Lyle—Bill to provide for working public roads in Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill to repeal chapter 217, Laws of 1891, and chapter 277, Laws of 1893.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill to allow commissioners of Pamlico county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Freeman—Bill to allow T. A. Edney to peddle tax free in the State.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill to amend chapter 156, Laws of 1895, so as to add Cumberland county to the eastern circuit of criminal courts.

Mr. Sutton—Bill to empower the Governor to convene special courts in extraordinary cases.

Mr. Cook—Bill to regulate the hunting of game in Warren county.

Mr. Cook—Bill to amend section 195 of The Code concerning costs in justices' courts exempting county from any costs.

Mr. Cook—Bill concerning premiums upon bonds executed by surety companies.

Mr. Blackburn—Bill authorizing the payment of attorneys in capital cases.

Mr. Drew—Bill to require the "Ele-

mentary Principle of a Republic," by W.

H. Harvey, to be taught in public schools. Mr. Reynolds—Bill to levy a special tax in Montgomery county.

Mr. Green—Bill to authorize the commissioners of Mitchell county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to change voting precincts in Lenoir county.

Mr. Peace—Bill to change the boundary of Dillsboro, in Jackson county.

Mr. Young—Bill to provide for the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

#### CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize commissioners of McDowell county to levy a special tax passed third reading.

Mr. Cook moved that the chair appoint a special committee of seven Representatives to consider a bill which he would introduce prescribing terms by which foreign railroad corporations would be allowed to operate in this State. The motion prevailed. The committee was appointed by the Speaker as follows: Mr. Cook, chairman; Sutton of Cumberland; Aiken, Hauser, Schulken, Person of Wayne and Pearson.

Mr. Cook introduced his bill, the gist being that on and after May 1, 1897, no railroad company, organized under the laws of any government other than that of this State, shall hold or operate, directly or indirectly, any line of railroad in this State, or road the termini of which shall be located therein; nor shall any such company purchase or own a majority of the stock of any company organized under the laws of North Carolina.

This done, the Secretary of State shall, with the written approval of the Governor, issue the license for the applicant company to do business in the State for twenty years, as owner of the franchises and property of any road or the majority of stock, as lessee of any company organized under the laws of North Carolina.

The license shall at all times be revocable by the Legislature in its discretion or at the instance of the Governor or Secretary of State, in pursuance of law.

Section three of the bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Governor or Secretary of State, in case the railroad company should violate either any provisions of this bill, to bring the railroad Commission of North Carolina, to bring suit against such company for the forfeiture of their license to operate their road. The suit must be brought in Wake county Superior Court. If the State wins the Governor shall publish the proclamation revoking the license 30 days prior to the date of forfeiture.

This done, the Secretary of State shall, with the written approval of the Governor or Secretary of State, in case the railroad company should violate either any provisions of this bill, to bring the railroad Commission of North Carolina, to bring suit against such company for the forfeiture of their license to operate their road. The suit must be brought in Wake county Superior Court. If the State wins the Governor shall publish the proclamation revoking the license 30 days prior to the date of forfeiture.

Section four provides that when the State wins the Governor shall publish the proclamation revoking the license 30 days prior to the date of forfeiture.

Section five provides that when the State wins the Governor shall publish the proclamation revoking the license 30 days prior to the date of forfeiture.

Section six provides that any violation of the law by the licensed company shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000, or more than \$3,000 for every day that such violation shall continue.

The bill was referred to the special committee named by the Speaker in compliance with the motion of Mr. Cook.

#### CALENDAR RESUMED.

Bill to incorporate Stone Mountain Railroad Company passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate Moore County and Western Railroad Company passed third reading.

By consent, Mr. Sutton of New Hanover introduced a joint resolution to impeach Judge W. L. Norwood, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to provide for the payment of special venue as other jurors are to be tried.

Bill to renew the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad Company passed second and third readings.

Bill to incorporate the town of Milbank, Wilson county, passed second and third readings.

Bill to levy a special tax in Watauga county passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate Mutual Aid Bank Company at Newbern passed second and third readings.

Bill to protect birds in Randolph and Davidson counties passed second and third readings.

Bill to better enable the Sheriff of Ashe county to collect taxes was referred.

Resolution that a committee of five be created a code commission, passed second and third readings.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Bill by Mr. Hauser, requiring the Governor to secure a report of salaried paid railroad officials was again called up, and Mr. Schulken consented to change the date for submitting the report from February 10 to February 20. It was voted down. The bill was put up on its third reading. Col. Sutton opposed it, claiming that it was "grafting at the shadow and losing the substance."

Mr. Lush advocated the adoption of the measure, saying that it seemed to him that it was getting to be a case of the railroads controlling the people or the people the railroads, and he was in favor of the latter condition.

Mr. Freeman opposed the resolution because he thought it an insult to the railroad companies and a trespass upon the rights of individuals. The State, he said, needed to offer every inducement to outside capital to come into the State, even those enterprises already in operation.



## TRIBUNE

## STOCK MARKET

Was Lively Enough to Make it Interesting, but the

## GENERAL TONE OF OTHER MARKETS

WAS CHARACTERIZED BY DULLNESS.

The Grain and Provision Markets Were Steady and but Little Changed—A Slight Increase in Transactions.

New York, Jan. 29.—There was a slight increase in the volume of transactions at the Stock Exchange today, the sales totaling up 121,988 shares, of which 20,200 were North Pacific preferred, 15,100 sugar. The only feature of speculation was its firmness throughout the session, despite a sharp break in the condensers. The latter declined 24 for Lackawanna and 14 for Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central after the details of the report of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were made known. The report showed a deficit of \$507,261 and the road earned 5.05 per cent. on its stock against 5.7 in the previous year, while the balance sheet showed an increase in accounts payable of \$1,200,000 and an available balance of about \$17,000 book value. Even the depreciation in the condensers was of short duration, and Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central closed with net gains of 14 per cent., while Jersey Central lost half per cent.

The general list in the early trading improved to the extent of 4 per cent., the latter in North Pacific preferred, which was bought freely for foreign account. Subsequently American tobacco yielded 14 and the other shares 2 1/2 per cent. outside of Manhattan, which broke 2 points to \$84 on a revival of the rumors about an impending new issue of bonds. The stock finally rallied to \$84 on semi-official statements that the rumors in question probably grew out of the fact that the company has taken up for consideration the extension of its lines in the upper part of New York City. Of course, if such extensions are decided upon, bonds will have to be issued. Consolidated Gas declined 14 to 14 1/2. Long Island on the other hand jumped 4 to 4 1/2 on reports that the original deal with the syndicate will go through. It is stated that expert Little's report will be made public shortly. The granglers, general electric, Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacifics received excellent support throughout. Speculation closed firm. Net changes show gains of 14 to 14 1/2 per cent. Northern Pacific preferred leading Manhattan, and tobacco, however, lost 1 and 1 1/2 respectively. Long Island closed 34 per cent. higher.

The bond market was strong and active. The transactions aggregated \$2,400,000.

## MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.—Money on call easy 14 1/2 cent, last loan 14, closing offered at 14 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 34 1/2 per cent. Bar silver 14. Selling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 8/44. 45 for 60 days and 4 8/44 87 for demand. Posted rates 4 8/44 87. Commercial bills 4 8/44 84. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board easier.

## STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil 114  
pref'd 54  
American Sugar Refinery 1162  
pref'd 1032  
American Tobacco 732  
pref'd 10  
Atchison 142  
B. & O. 142  
Canadian Pacific 142  
G. & O. 142  
Chicago & Alton 172  
G. B. & Q. 164  
Chicago Gas 78  
Delaware & Lackawana 1524  
D. & C. F. 142  
pref'd 342  
General Electric 342  
Illinois Central 162  
L. E. & W. 162  
pref'd 662  
Lake Shore 152  
L. & N. 512  
L. N. A. & C. 8-1/2  
Manhattan Consolidated 8-1/2  
M. & T. 8-1/2  
Michigan Central 89-1/2  
Missouri Pacific 21  
Mohr & Ohio 21  
Nash. & Chat. 67-1/2  
U. S. Cordage 14  
pref'd 99-1/2  
M. & Central 93-1/2  
N. Y. & N. E. 38  
N. & W. pref'd 17  
Northern Pacific 14  
pref'd 362  
M. W. 104-1/2  
pref'd 154  
Pacific Mail 25  
Reading 26-1/2  
Rock Island 68  
St. Paul 76  
pref'd 642  
Silver Certificates 132  
Tenn. Coal & Iron 80  
Texas Pacific 104-1/2  
pref'd 154  
Union Pacific 91-1/2  
Wabash 62  
pref'd 152  
Western Union 832  
W. & L. E. 94  
pref'd 152  
BONDS.  
Alabama, class A 104  
B 103  
C 98  
La. B. 4's 95-1/2  
C 6's 122  
Tenn. new set 3's 77-1/2  
Va. 6's, def. 5  
Va. T. R. S. 6  
Va. F. D. 62-1/2

U. S. 4's reg. 111-1/2  
coup 112-1/2  
2's 96  
So. Railway 5's 90  
con 91  
pref'd 28-1/2  
S. C. 4's 107-1/2  
U. S. new 4's, Dec 122-1/2  
Coup 123-1/2

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.  
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.—Wheat was in a nervous condition all through the day's session. First it was weak, then strong, then panicky and d-mor-zed, finally strengthening up and closing with comparatively little loss from yesterday. The crowd was on a hunt for a big line of "long" wheat, which was protected by "put" sold last night and the popular belief at the close was that the liquidation took place. May wheat opened from 74 1/2 to 75 1/2, sold down 73 and 75 1/2, closing at 74 1/2 and 58, 1/2 and 1/2 under yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing steady.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2. Open'g. Clos'g.  
January 72-1/2 73  
May 74-1/2 74-1/2  
July 71a71-1/2 71-1/2

CORN—21-1/2 22-1/2  
May 23-1/2 24-1/2  
July 25 25-1/2  
September 26-1/2 26-1/2

OATS—January 15 15-1/2  
May 17-1/2 18-1/2  
July 18-1/2 19

MESS PORK—January \$7.70 \$7.75  
May 7.77-1/2 7.85

LARD—January 3.87-1/2 3.87-1/2  
May 3.97-1/2 4.00

SHORT RIBS—January 3.97-1/2 3.97-1/2  
May 4.00 4.02-1/2

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour dull and easy; hard wheat bakers' in sacks \$3.00a3.25; winter wheat

4.30a4.50 in wood. No. 2 spring wheat

71a74-1/2. No. 2 red 82a87-1/2. No. 2 corn

22a22-1/2. No. 2 oats 16a16-1/2. Mess pork

87.80a7.5. Lard \$3.85a3.90. Short ribs

\$3.87a4.12-1/2. Dry salt shoulders \$4.25a

4.50. Short clear sides \$4.12a4.25.

Whiskey \$1.17.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.—Cotton steady; middling 75-16; net receipts 1,389 bales; gross receipts, 3,254 bales; exports to Great Britain—bales; to France—bales; to the Continent, 50 bales; forwarded, 1,043 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; spinners, 900 bales; stock, 292,733 bales.

Total today—net receipts, 20,863 bales; exports to—Britain, 11,584 bales; c

—ales; to the Continent, 8,743 bales; to the Channel, —ales; stock,

1,064,703 bales. Total for this week—1,207-1/2, 140,313 bales; exports to Great Britain, 80,387 bales; to France, 825 bales; to the Continent, 58,933 bales; to the Channel, —bales; stock, —bales.

Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,02,924 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,281,418 bales; to France, 490,318 bales; to the Continent, 1,322,927 bales; to the Channel, —bales; stock, —bales.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales 76,600 bales; February 6.97; March 7.10; April 7.08; May 7.14; June 7.19; July 7.23; August 7.23; September 6.87; October 6.73; November 6.75; December 6.80.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 29.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Jan. 15:

Net receipts at all U. S. ports during the week 140,313

Net receipts at U. S. ports week last year 121,262

Total receipts to date 5,502,924

Total receipts to same date last year 3,963,188

Exports for the week 140,145

Exports same week last year 103,892

Total exports to this date 4,100,141

Total exports to same date last year 2,649,939

Stock at all U. S. ports 1,064,703

Stock at all U. S. ports same time last year 957,604

Stock at all interior towns 457,551

Stock at all interior towns same time last year 486,863

Stock at Liverpool same time last year 1,25,000

Stock at Liverpool same time last year 1,103,000

Stock at all U. S. ports same time last year 1,064,703

Stock at all U. S. ports same time last year 957,604

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Stock at Liverpool same time last year 1,25,000

Stock at Liverpool same time last year 1,103,000

Stock at all U. S. ports same time last year 1,06

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.  
Fair tonight and Saturday. Slowly rising temperature.

## Forecast for North Carolina.

Generally fair tonight and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature.

## Weather Conditions.

The barometer is still low off the New England coast, and a slight secondary depression over the East Lake region is causing snow in that vicinity; namely, at Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Snow is also falling in Texas, at Abilene and Corpus Christi, a most unusual occurrence at the latter place. Elsewhere the weather continues cold and clear, but is now slowly moderating. The shifting of the wind to southerly on the Rocky Mountain slope indicates that there is no further supply of cold air over the Canadian plateau to flow over the States. The line of zero temperatures has moved northward to North Platte and Davenport. Knoxville is the coldest place in the east, with minimum temperature 4 below zero.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,  
Section Director.

## Personals.

Col. J. W. Hicks is ill.  
Mr. James Higgs is in the city.  
Mr. Robert Leach has returned.  
Mr. G. E. Pond, of Salem, is at the Park.  
Mr. W. S. Chadwick, of Beaufort, is in Raleigh.  
Mr. William Hale, of Hickory, is at the Park.  
Capt. Kendrick returned to the city yesterday.  
Chairman A. E. Holton, of Winston, is in the city.  
Mr. W. E. White, of Alamance county, is at the Park.  
Mr. S. C. Pool is kept from his stores by sickness.  
Two new cadets arrived at the A. and M. College Friday.

Mr. James D. Hocutt is out again after his indisposition.  
Superintendent M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, is in the city.  
Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson returned to Goldsboro yesterday.  
Mr. Marti B. Brown, of Asheville, arrived in the city yesterday.  
Col. James E. Boyd went back to Greensboro yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. W. H. Dodd is confined to her home by an attack of the gripe.

Judge Spencer B. Adams has left for Goldsboro where he holds court next week.

Mr. Edward Kesler, editor of the Tribune, has gone to Concord for a few days.

Mr. David King is very ill with pneumonia. He was reported very weak last night.

Mr. J. P. Whitley is absent from the store of Pool & Moring on account of sickness.

Miss Johnson, who has been visiting Mrs. D. L. Russell, returned to Wilmington yesterday.

Mr. Fuller Hill, after spending several days in the city with his friends, returned to Greensboro yesterday.

Mr. M. W. Brown, of the Asheville Gazette, is in the city. He paid THE TRIBUNE a very pleasant call last evening.

Mr. Thad R. Manning, editor of the Henderson Gud Leaf, favored THE TRIBUNE with a call yesterday.

Mr. A. P. Byrd, the variety musician for the Legislature, has gone to his home in Harnett county for a few days.

Capt. A. S. Peace was very much better yesterday. The physician is more than satisfied with his condition.

Mr. Howell, a brother of Superintendent L. D. Howell, is in the city. Mr. Howell is now a student at the University.

Col. J. B. Hill, who has been ailing for several days, we are glad to see is out again. Mrs. Hill is also confined by illness.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Thomas & Campbell on the last page of this issue. They are offering special bargains in rocking chairs.

Mr. P. C. Ennis, who has been on a trip for the Agricultural Department, looking after the fertilizers at different towns in the State, returned yesterday.

W. Seton Kent, the genial and affable representative of Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Type Founders, Chicago, is in the city. It is said he is one of the handsomest young commercial men on the road.

Mr. W. T. Terrell, of Old Fort, is here visiting Mr. J. R. Terrell. Mr. Terrell sustained a railway accident last November, while performing his duties as engineer, from which he has not entirely recovered.

Rev. J. L. Foster has returned from Union Ridge where he attended the funeral of his mother. Mr. Foster was called away by her illness last Saturday morning. He has the sympathy of his many friends.

Among other arrivals at the Park are R. A. Brown, J. C. Wadsworth, W. E. Wilton, Baltimore; F. C. Whittier, South Carolina; H. Powers, Nashville; A. L. Hunter, Richmond, Va.; and J. W. Ryan, Massachusetts.

Mr. R. O. Fry is in the city in the interest of a bill to allow Montgomery county to levy a special tax of not over forty-five cents on the poll and fifteen cents on the hundred to pay off the county's indebtedness incurred by the erection of a new jail, court house and other improvements made.

Mr. J. M. Sitterson, of W. liamston, called yesterday with a list of subscribers for THE DAILY TRIBUNE from his town. Mr. Sitterson was a McKinley sub-elector in his county and did some very good work, both for McKinley and co-operation. He says the election of Senator Pritchard was perfectly agreeable with all co-operationists in his section. Mr. Sitterson is an affable and agreeable gentleman, and we hope he will come again.

Gripe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

## Alice Byno Company.

Last night the fourth performance in Raleigh by the Alice Byno company was given in Metropolitan Hall. It was pronounced by all the best rendition the company has given here. Luck has been hard with this company. The audience has not consisted of more than a handful any evening, whereas if the weather had been favorable a good crowd would have given them each night. Today at 2 o'clock a matinee will be given, and at night the last performance here by this company will be presented. The show is good for the money, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

## On the Ice.

Parties can be seen at all hours going out to the neighboring ponds to enjoy a spin on the ice. A few came back with bruises, but this was of course expected. No serious accidents, however, were reported. Sheriff Jones says the ice is being cut in the country, some of which is over four inches thick.

Messrs. Clanton and Williams, the contestants for seats in the Mecklenburg delegation, went home for a few days last night. Mr. Williams said that when he returned he would be prepared to stay the remainder of the session.

## Scottish Reformation.

A good audience greeted the Scottish Reformation at the Academy of Music last evening. The rendition was, if possible, an improvement over the one on Thursday evening. The stereopticons views by Mr. Eschart, illustrating the story of John Knox and Mary Stuart, told by Mrs. Monroe, were both instructive and beautiful. Mrs. Dr. Bobbit's singing seemed to especially please the audience. Since an extended account was given Thursday morning in THE TRIBUNE, a lengthy notice can not be indulged in now. The people of Raleigh feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who organized and took part in the Reformation, both for the excellent performance and the worthy object.

## Cream puffs at Bretsch's.

Gripe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

## Notice.

Application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, session of 1897, to charter the National Protective Association.

## Agents Wanted

To sell proprietary medicines, retail or to the trade. Good side line for drummers. Standard Remedy Co., Tryon, N. C.

## Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied, I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address,

W. T. WOMBLE,

636 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

## Apples

A carload of best varieties Western New York Apples just received and for sale low by the barrel or load.

## POTATOES!

A carload of the nicest Michigan White Potatoes at 60c. per bushel. One cent per pound by the bag of 3 bushels.

## COAL

From the best mines in America continues to come in and go out "Like Hot Cakes."

## WOOD

Cut any length and promptly delivered.

## Corn, Oats, Bran.

Hay! Hay!! Five carloads of fine quality of Prime Timothy and choice mixed at rock bottom prices.

## JONES &amp; POWELL

RALEIGH, N. C.

## Members

## OF THE

## Legislature . . . .

## Have to Eat!

Why not eat where you can get

## THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords

at any hour of the 24.

## BEST OF

## WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

## MCCLURE &amp; HALES'

## Bonanza Saloon,

232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

## She Sassed the Mayor.

Mayor Russ had two fine colored damels before him yesterday for an insignificant quarrel of some kind, but the Mayor did not judge the matter of enough importance to call for any jurisdiction on his part. Altho these two wicked little maidens escaped unscathed, one of the witnesses was so fortunate. Lettie Chamblee was summoned to testify in the case, and truly she swore to her own hurt. She came into court intoxicated, and before the case was completed, she began a most indecent exhibition, and addressed the Mayor with the vilest of vulgar words. Mayor Russ sent her to the workhouse for thirty days for contempt of court, and advised her to see it, in that length of time, she could not be sure to have Mr. Allen in our city.

## The Governor's Office.

Governor Russell has received an invitation from Mr. J. T. Mareen, President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, to be present in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Lincoln's birthday, February 12th, at an international game of chess between America and Great Britain. The Newness Cup, which was won from Great Britain last March, will be the stake.

## A New Firm.

W. G. Allen & Co. is the sign which appears at Barber's old stand, 112 East Martin street. This firm handles heavy and fancy groceries. Mr. Allen was for many years superintendent of the Wake county poorhouse and is one of the best known men in the county. It is a pleasure to have Mr. Allen in our city.

## Deaths and Funerals.

Mrs. Cloe Orey died at her home on McDowell street yesterday. She was the mother of W. G. Orey, the barber. The funeral will occur at the Congregational Church, corner of South and Main streets, today at 1 o'clock.

Hawkins Taylor was buried yesterday. "Hawk Taylor," as he was called, was for a long time one of the best known blackmen in Raleigh. He was for many years employed by the late Mr. W. G. Upchurch.

The body of David Sledge was interred yesterday. He was a porter for Mr. J. D. Carroll on Wilmington street.

## A Card.

To each of the ladies and gentlemen, Officers, Knights Templar, Governor's Guards, A. & M. C. College cadets and the press of the city, we extend our sincere thanks for their very kind assistance in presenting the Scottish Reformation on, and the public for generous patronage.

Mrs. T. C. HARRIS,  
Mrs. C. G. LATTA,  
Mrs. L. B. PEGRAM,  
Mrs. A. B. ANDREWS,  
Mrs. W. T. TUCKER,  
Miss MATTIE H. BAILEY.

Committee.

Gripe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

Mr. Bretsch kneads bread; everyone else needs it, too, and all the best bred people buy it from him, for they know he is the best bread man in the State.

Gripe Capsules at McKimmon's Drug Store.

## WE ARE GLAD

To say Hard Times are over. As no one can complain of hard times if they will only go around to the Lyon Racket Store, 16 East Market St., Raleigh, N. C., and see what low prices they are selling goods. We will quote you a few pieces in trunks, valises and such things as Hardware, as we now sell them at about one-half of the regular price; but we are determined to sell goods if we have to sell at the smallest profit goods were ever sold at. Some ask, "How can they sell at such small profit?" Quick sales and small profits repeated often are equal to slow sales and large profits, and we prefer quick sales and the cash to accompany the sale.

Read the prices below and be convinced.

These goods are first class.

Our Price. Worth

	Our Price.	Worth
Hand Saws,	57	1.50
Panel Saws,	47	1.00
Key Hole Saws,	14	.40
Butchers' Saws,	74	1.25
Kitchen Saws,	38	.75
Saw Sets,	47	1.00
Squares,	34	.75
Squares,	28	.50
Hammers, Steel,	47	1.00
Hammers, Steel,	37	.75
Harness Goods,	20	.50
Hatchet, Steel,	47	1.00
Ratchet Braces,	50	1.25
Braces,	25	.75
Eagle Punches,	47	1.00
Hinges,	10	.20
Horse Clippers,	98	1.50
Curry Combs,	10	.25
Curry Combs,	5	.15
Horse Brushes,	50	1.00
Horse Brushes,	19	.25
Bridle Snaps,	5	.15
Rubber Bits,	16	.50
Steel Bits,	4	.20
Trowels, Steel,	29	.75
Shovels,	4	.10
Shovels,	9	.25

and other things in hardware too numerous to mention. But if you will come and look for yourself you will be surprised to see things of such value sold so cheap. But these must be sold, as we intend to sell goods, and this is the only way.

You to please.

LYON RACKET STORE,

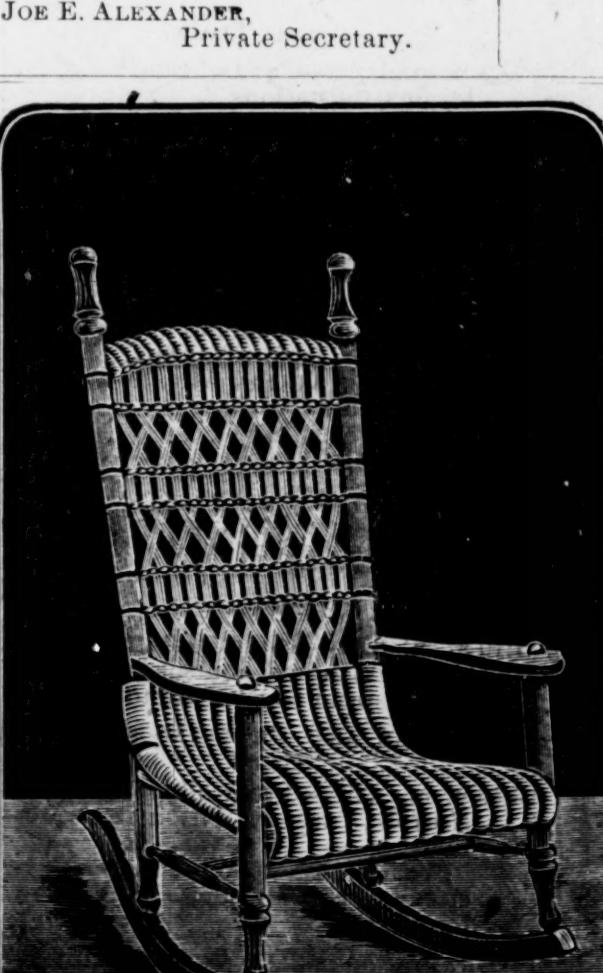
16 East Martin St., Raleigh.

## Thomas &amp; Campbell's

SPECIAL  
BARGAIN  
SALE. : :

## All Rockers

## Now at COST!



Be sure to see us before buying anything in our line.

Yours truly,

THOMAS & CAMPBELL

Nos. 9 and 12 E. Martin St. 'Phone 261 C.

Leading Furniture Dealers of Raleigh, N. C.

## A Lady

When asked what kind of advertising she liked best, promptly replied, "The kind that names the goods, mentions the qualities and states the price, with sufficient quantities to back the advertisement." She was eminently